

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

Let love through all my conduct shine,
An image fair, though faint, of
Thine;
Thus let me His disciple prove,
Who came to manifest Thy love.
Simon Browne.

DID YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE?

Some years ago in considering Psalm 91 I became puzzled to know what the psalmist had in mind by using the word "fortress." I went to my dictionary to find the difference between "fort" and "fortress," and the difference there defined was so slight as to be scarcely worth noticing. And yet in talking with soldiers and army people I noticed that they made a difference, never speaking of a "fort" as a "fortress," or of a "fortress" as a "fort." So one day I went to an old army general and said, "I am puzzled to know the difference between a 'fort' and a 'fortress.' I have gone to the dictionary and it seems no wiser than I." I said, "First of all, is there any difference?" He said, "Of course. A fort is a fort." "Yes," I said, "a very good definition, like I expected!" He said, "Hold on a bit. A 'fort' is one 'fort,' but a 'fortress' is two or more 'forts.'" I came back to the ninety-first Psalm with an entirely new light upon its meaning, and I read in it what I had not seen before. "He is my 'fortress'—God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, a trinity of forts so placed at every angle as to protect me against the approach of the enemy, and to defend me when the enemy does make an approach."—The Christian Herald.

NATURE NEVER MADE A GARDEN

In the July Woman's Home Companion Anne Bryan McCall, writing her "Tower Room" talk, makes the following interesting comment on man and nature working together as gardeners:
"When we sit with our hands idle, nature still goes about her business and does as she chooses; and her work is beautiful enough to be sure—woods, fields and mountains. But when man enters into a companionship with her, when he does his share, she pauses, pleased it seems, and gives him a result of his labors. These rose trees here in my garden today so exquisite in their heavy blooms, these are not unaided nature's work. Had you asked nature for a rose you would receive at her hands the exquisite wild rose, but not these. These are what we call 'cultivated' flowers, and that means they are the result

of work which man and nature have done together. Nature makes glorious things enough; but nature alone never made a garden."

NO ONE ELSE ON EARTH HAS A JOB LIKE THIS MAN

In the "Interesting People" department of the June American Magazine appears a picture and sketch of Owen Eagan who, as Inspector of New York's Bureau of Combustibles, has opened, analyzed, and destroyed over 5,000 bombs in nineteen years of uninterrupted and dangerous duty. He receives a salary of \$1,500 a year, and no one has ever offered to succeed him when he quits. No life insurance company will take a risk on him, and if he is injured while opening a bomb he cannot sue the city for damages. There isn't another job like his in the world. Following is an extract from the article:

"The 'bomb industry' in New York began to be a serious menace ten years ago, but in those days Eagan had an hour or two to himself. Nowadays bombs are coming so fast he calls up the Bureau of Combustibles every half hour to let one of the three bosses know where he is. To show the increasing popularity of blackhand extortion—Eagan handled only thirteen bombs in 1908, while last year there were one hundred and forty-five with a property damage estimated at \$17,430, an increase of ninety-three over 1912.

"And every one of the unexploded bombs found is capable of blowing Eagan to smithereens were it not for the care he takes to safeguard his life. Once he has literally picked a bomb apart and has supplied the police with working clues, he unconsciously finds himself the enemy of the very men who make bombs. Yet, cognizant of that fact, he carries no revolver for protection, and the only means he uses to elude the vengeful is to keep his whereabouts secret. You won't find his name, address or telephone number in any directory, and long ago he discarded the use of mail boxes. Should you call at Fire Headquarters and ask where Eagan lives they will puncture you with a thousand questions and yet tell you nothing."

COLD DRINKS AT YOUR PICNIC

In the "Exchange" department of the July Woman's Home Companion—a department devoted to household news contributed by readers—appears the following picnic suggestion made by a Nebraska woman:
"When carrying your luncheon to the woods, if you are not fortunate enough to own a thermos bottle, fill a two-quart jar with small pieces of ice, sealing same and wrapping in many layers of newspaper. The ice will keep in this manner at least twelve hours. For iced tea I make the tea very strong and carry in pint jar."

TROOPS SHOULD BE ORDERED

Columbus, O.—Sheriff James H. Anderson, of Belmont county, wired Gov. James M. Cox that the mining situation in that county was beyond his control and that only the immediate use of state troops would prevent great damage to property and disorder there. The message from Sheriff Anderson stated that no damage had been done overtly to property yet, which may operate to delay any sending of troops, but the sheriff makes plain the strained situation.

American Red Cross

Saturday, August 22, 1914, will be the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Red Cross Treaty or the Treaty of Geneva.

Reviewing the history of the Red Cross as a world-wide institution, an editorial in the American Red Cross Magazine for July will say in part:

"Fifty years have rolled by since the holding of that first international convention in Geneva, Switzerland, when the Red Cross Treaty was adopted. That was on August 22, 1864. For a half century the humanitarian arms of the civilized nations of the world have been marching to the relief of distressed peoples under the banner of the red cross on a white ground. Almost everywhere human beings exist today the Red Cross is recognized as the insignia of mercy, succor and neutrality.

"Partly due to the work of the United States Sanitary Commission in safeguarding the health and alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded during the Civil War, conferences were held in Geneva in 1863 and 1864, at which first fourteen, then twenty-five countries were represented, out of which grew the organization and recognition of permanent Red Cross societies throughout the world. Field agents of the United States Sanitary Commission subsequent to the convention of 1864 were the first relief workers to use the red cross sign and flag in actual service.

"In this second conference the actions of the convention of 1863 were

reviewed and the Red Cross Treaty, proposing a new rule of international law, was entered into. The United States was represented by her minister, Mr. George C. Fogg, and by Mr. Charles S. P. Bowles, the European agent of the Sanitary Commission. According to these gentlemen, the documents and statistics telling of the practical effects of the efforts of the Sanitary Commission in preventing and alleviating suffering during the Civil War proved of the utmost value to the second Geneva congress, and Mr. Bowles goes so far as to say that but for these visible demonstrations of the benefits of organized relief work this congress probably would have been a failure.

"The resolutions and recommendations may be summarized as follows:

"First—That each government extend its sanction, authority and protection to sanitary commissions and their relief corps.

"Second—That in time of war the privilege of neutrality be extended to ambulances, military hospitals, officials and attaches of the medical services, regulars and volunteers, to nurses and to the inhabitants in the theater of war who should receive and care for the wounded in their houses.

"Third—That the universal insignia and flag of persons, officials and volunteers, who might assist in the care of the wounded in war, and of ambulances and hospitals in all armies be 'a white flag or band with a red cross.' The cross itself was not otherwise described."

this, he is declared a 'winner. If he fails in any one of the 'stunts' he must wait his turn, but can then begin at the point where he failed.

A Homemade Toy.

Did you ever see boys walk on stilts? It looks like dangerous sport, but it is not after you have a little practice. In fact, you can take rapid strides with them, as do the shepherds in the desert of Laudes, in the south of France. They can run, jump, hop and dance on them with ease and security. When they stand on the stilts they can watch their flock, their feet being protected from the water during the winter and the hot sands in summer. In addition to the stilts, they use a long staff, which they carry in their hands. This forms the third leg when they require rest.

To make stilts procure two poles about six or seven feet long and nail on a strap of leather about one-third from the bottom of each. Into these the feet are placed, the poles being kept in a proper position by the hands and moved forward by the action of the legs. Some American boys nail on wooden supports for the feet to rest upon instead of the leather straps.

Growing Things.

Oh, I am a child of the country, and I love not the cities grim!
My heart is akin to the wild things and the woodlands vast and dim.
Where the winds and the brook make music and the faint from his cool retreat,
Comes the voice of the thrush at even in a madrigal wild and sweet.

Oh, I am a child of the country, and the orchard knows my tread
When the boughs shine white with blossoms and the buds lie pink and red!
And hand in hand in the moonlight go my soul's beloved and I.
And we need no words to question, no words to make reply.

Oh, I am a child of the country, and I love the fields at morn.
Where the air comes fresh and fragrant and the joy of the day is born.
Loud carols the cheerful robin to the sun over the way.
And the growing things and the birds and I welcome the dawn of day.
—St. Nicholas.

Some people boast of having descended from their ancestors, while others are proud of having risen above theirs.

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Newspaper Comments

"Scientifically correct."—Chicago Tribune.
"Accurate and up to date."—Philadelphia Press.
"Standard book of knowledge."—Philadelphia Ledger.
The New York World says: "Plain truths for those who need or ought to know them for the prevention of evils."
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This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

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6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 16, 1914....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

	WINTER TERM		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00

Business course studies for students in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 16, 1914. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Daddy's Bedtime

The Elves Have a Flower Battle.



JACK had suggested that the next day they should go for a walk and get lots and lots of daisies and buttercups and make chains with them.

"That would be a fine plan," said daddy. "And now you remind me of the battle with daisies and buttercups which the elves had the other morning very early while the dew was still on the flowers."

"The elves arranged it all, but they invited the brownies to come. They told the brownies that they were planning to have a battle and that they were to use daisies for their guns and that the brownies must use buttercups. They told the brownies to be sure to bring with them all the buttercups that they possibly could and that they would gather daisies for themselves."

"At last the time came, and the brownies arrived, carrying just as many buttercups as possible. In fact, they were almost completely hidden by the flowers they carried."

"What a delightful idea this is," said one of the brownies to one of the elves.

"Yes; we thought it would be nice," said the elf, "and, besides, it will be nice for the guests we have invited to see the pretty yellow and white flowers being scattered about. We have selected two brownies and two elves to act as judges. All the brownies are to stay on one side of the field and the elves on the other."

"Each brownie is to throw one daisy at a time just as fast as he can to the side where the elves are, and each elf is to do the same thing. They must throw the flowers as quickly as they can, but only one at a time."

"Hurrah," said the brownies, who had listened carefully to the directions; "we will do as you say! Let's begin!"

"So the judges were chosen, and the battle of flowers began. The ones who were allowed to look were greatly impressed with the sight before them, for it looked very lovely to see the bright yellow and white flowers being thrown about, and the brownies and elves had lots of fun."

"They tried to be just as quick as they could, but it did seem to take them a long time, especially with the rule of only throwing one flower at a time. But at last they almost reached the last of their flowers."

"Then the excitement that followed! The audience could hardly wait to see which side would win, as they seemed so very even."

"But soon only three buttercups remained on the side of the brownies and four on the side of the elves. And, sure enough, the brownies won. For a prize they were given a most beautiful bunch of buttercups and daisies and also a great big basketful of the most delicious wild strawberries."